THE PARIS INSURRECTION.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENTS. THE ELECTIONS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED-REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF GEN. DU-CROT-THE UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN GIVING TROUBLE.

LONDON, Friday, March 24, 1871. The insurrectionary Central Committee of Paris has issued a proclamation postponing the elections in Paris until after energetic measures shall have caused their reclaimed rights to be respected.

The official journal of the insurrectionists threatens that all writers for the press who attack the Central Committee will be brought before that body for trial. The same journal announces that all officials who do not return to their posts before the 25th of March will be discharged.

The London Telegraph's special dispatch gives the justification published by the commander of the insurgent Nationals of the massacre in the Place Vendome. He says the people who made the demonstration against his forces provoked them by yells of derision, and fired first, killing one of his command. Among the victims of the affair in the Place Vendôme, was an American named George Tinnel. It is new ramered that Gen. Ducrot has been shot by his

The Paris Debats says, that in the encounter of Wednesday evening, some of the insurgents fired into each other, and that several of them were wounded. Henri Pene, editor of one of the Paris journals, received a bullet in his side, and his life is despaired of.

The insurgents in the Place Vendôme were 1cenforced on Thursday with two guns. The insurgents have occupied the Mairie of the Arrondissement du Pantheon. They failed to seduce the scholars of the Polytechnique, who have obtained a week's holiday and joined the orderly Nationals in the Place de la Bourse, where there is a large force and great vigilance, in expectation of an attack

The unemployed workmen of Paris were to hold a public meeting yesterday. The call for the meeting was of a most inflammatory character.

The Belleville Nationals have occupied the Mairies in the Rue Drouot and first arrondissement of Paris, after a long negotiation with the Nationals of the quarter, with whom a number of Zonaves and Garde's Mobiles of the Seine were seen.

A special dispatch to The Daily News says the peo ple are flying from Paris terror-stricken, and that the rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover their lost ground.

The London Times's special dispatch from Versailles says the Moutmartrites have stopped a train en route with prisoners to Versailles. The released prisoners of the 69th Regiment of the line resisted all the efforts to induce them to join the insurgents, and upon their arrival at Versailles, were received enthusi astically by the authorities, people, and troops. Their officers were at once promoted. The insurgent committee has arrested one of its own officers, named

Paris is quiet to-day. The shops are all closed, and there are but few pedestrians in the streets.

WHAT THE FRIENDS OF ORDER ARE DOING. ADMIRAL SOISSET APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE ORDERLY NATIONAL GUARDS-THE IN-SURGENT LEADERS LOSING CONTROL OF THEIR TROOPS-THE FRIENDS OF ORDER GAINING GROUND-A WARNING FROM THE PRUSSIAN COMMANDER AT ST. DENIS.

LONDON, Friday, March 24, 1871. At a meeting of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Paris, Admiral Soisset was appointed Commanderin-Chief of the National Guards of the city, with Gen. Langlois as Chief-of-Staff, and Victor Schoeleher as Chief of Artillery. The appointment of Soisset has inspired confidence among the friends of order. Admiral Soisset was present with the friends of order at the Place Vendôme, on Wednesday, but, fortunately, he escaped injury by the fire of the insurgent

One of the Paris Deputies, who held a parley with the insurgents at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, says the Insurrectionary Committee is losing control over

The orderly National Guards now occupy the space between the Rue Richelieu, the Boulevard, and Rue Mentmartre, the Rue des Halles, the Ru Du Pont Keuf, the Rue Saint Germain P Auxerrois, and the Ruede Rivoli. The Mairie of the First Arrendissement is defended by two guns.

The orderly Nationals have expelled the insurgents from a part of the Eighth Arrondissement, comprising the Faubourg St. Honore, the Second Arrondissement, comprising the Place de la Bourse, and the Ninth Arrondissement, comprising the Rue Drouot. They then occupied the Saint Legare Station, and asked of the Government at Versailles a reenforcement of troops to retake the railway crossing where the insurgents control traffic. They have now determined to incorporate the regular soldiers in Paris into their ranks. The Gardes Mobiles are also anxious to fight the insurgents, and demand arms

Gen. Leflo, who had tendered his resignation as Minister of War, has withdrawn it. Gen. Ladmi rault will probably succeed Gen. Vinoy in the mili-

tary command of Paris. Gen. Schlottein, the Prussian commander at St. Denis, has sent a dispatch to the commander of Paris to the effect that the Germans occupying the forts on the north and north-eastern sides of the city will maintain a passive and friendly attitude while nothing hostile is done, but if the conditions of the preliminaries of peace are overstepped, Paris will be treated as an enemy.

The delegate of the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the revolutionary proceedings in Paris are purely as to municipal affairs, and can in no sense be regarded as aggressive toward Germany. The delegate adds that he has no jurisdiction, and cannot discuss matters in reference to the preliminaries of peace, which were voted by the Assembly at Bor-

The Monatatrites and insurgents generally are in ecstacies over the friendliness exhibited in Gen. Schlottein's disputch, while the friends of order suspect complicity on the part of the Prussians with the

The Debats contains a bold article, bearing the signature of M. Lemoinne, attacking the National Goverment in scathing language for its apathy toward the insurrection.

REPORTS FROM VERSAULES

TROOPS TO BE RAISED IN THE PROVINCES TO SUEDUE THE INSURGENTS-TROUBLE IN LYONS AND MARSEILLES-PRINCE BISMARCK'S WARN-

At the session of the Assembly on Wednesday, it is said to have been decided to hold the municipal elections in Paris before the 10th of April. Military measures against Paris were also projected. Gen. Charette, who is at Versaidles, has been commissioned to raise a volunteer legion in the west of VERSAILLES, Thursday, March 25, 1801.

France, and has issued an appeal to the defenders of order, family, and religion, to join the ranks.

In the National Assembly, to-day, the Government proposed a plan for the organization of volunteers. which was adopted. Under its terms every department of France is to send to Versailles immediately a battalion of volunteers for the support of the Government. A proposition for the appointment of a committee of fifteen members of the Assembly to proceed to Paris and assist in restoring order was also favorably considered.

Several of the Mayors of arrondissements in Paris. who were compelled to find safety in flight from the city, were invited to take seats in the Assembly. As they entered the Chamber there was great applause from the Deputies of the Left, while those of the Right protested against the action of the body. A scene of tumult ensued, lasting until the adjourn-

The Minister of the Interior has ordered the National Guards of Rouen to make preparations to defend the Government against the insurrection, and the Mayor of Lille has issued a proclamation inviting volunteers from that city to march on

Lyons, where some of the people have proclaimed the commune and raised the red flag. M. Thiers has telegraphed to the Prefects to set at work the anarchist Lyonese, and given a credit for the pur-

The Civie Guard of Marseilles have seized the telegraphs in the vicinity, and the service to Spain is stopped.

Dispatches from Berlin correct the terms of the warning given by the Germans to M. Thiers. The announcement, as officially reported, is to the effect that if any attempt is made by the Parisians to rearm the enceinte, the Germans will reopen fire upon the city. No time for such action is specified.

LORD LYONS CONFIDENT THAT ORDER WILL SOON BE RESTORED.

LONDON, Friday, March 24, 1871. In the House of Lords, last evening, Earl Granville announced the receipt of a telegram from Lord Lyons, the British Embassador at Versailles, giving an account of the massacre in Paris, and states that he is confident of the early restoration of order.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. TERRIBLE ACCIDENT-GERMANS MOBBED IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Friday, March 24, 1871. An accident has occurred to a railway train filled with interned artillerymen returning to France, by which 23 were killed and 72 injured.

While the Germans in Bucharest were engaged in celebrating the birthday of the Emperor, they were attacked by a mob and several persons were injured. The German Consul, who was present, was also roughly handled by the rioters. The Ministers and

Prefect of Police have since resigned. The Echo du Nord publishes a letter from M. Chevreau to President Thiers denying that M. Rouher is in any way responsible for the disturbances in Paris.

Official notice is given in Berlin that Germans going to France cannot have their passports riséd, and if they go without them they are liable to be stopped on the frontier. The reason is that the French authorities are unable to give efficient protection to German subjects in France.

WASHINGTON.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS OF THE NEW U. S. LOAN -REPLACING MUTILATED BANK NOTES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 24, 1871.

The subscriptions for the new Government loan exalbit gratifying progress. The total subscriptions up to date amount to \$23,824,450. The sum subscribed to-day was \$3,793,600.

National Bank notes and replacing them with new ones,

tabled in the House yesterday, was not prepared at the

Currency Bureau, and many of its provisions do not meet approval there. The amount of National Bank notes renewed last year was about \$2,000,000, and these came in without any effort on the part of the Government to call them in. The provision in the bill requiring the officers of banks to assort the bills which come into their hands, and return them to the bank issuing them, would entail upon those institutions an enormous mount of labor and expense, while it would bring the old notes to the Currency Bureau so rapidly that the force now employed there would be wholly inadequate.

Gen. Farnsworth intends to renew his attack upon the management of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and he has introduced a bill to prevent the fraudulent use of money belonging to the institution; which provides that no member of Congress shall be a member of the Board of Managers; that the offices of President and Treasurer shall not be held by one person, and that the Asylum funds shall be kept in the U. S. Treasury, and drawn only as fast as required for immediate use. This bill Gen. Farnsworth has had referred to the Appropriations Committee, because the Military nittee, to which it properly belongs, reported in the

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers left here this afternoon to visit the Southern Branch Asylum recently established at Hampton, Va. They were accompanied by a number of Senators and Representatives, and will return on Monday.

last Congress that the Asylum was well managed under

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

NOMINATIONS. Washington, March 24 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Horatio C. Nescomb of Indiana to be Assistant-Secretary of Interior.

Joseph Rose, to be Receiver of Public Money at Chillicothe, Ohio.

William B. Frankliu, to be Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, William B. Franklin, to be flegister of the Land Once at Commodule, Ohlo.

To be Collectors of Internal Recensus.—John Yager, for the XIIth District of Hilpois; William H. Robb, for the VIIIth District of Ohlo; Joseph Mason, for the XXIId District of New York.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—Charles Stephani, for the XVIth District of Hilpois; George W. Grabam, for the IVth District of Virginia; Horace Candee, for the XXIIId District of New-York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:
Horate C. Newcomb of Indiana. Assistant Secretary of the Interior.
James T. Rapier, Assessor Internal Revenue, Second District of Alabams.

bana.
Wm. B. Franklin, Register at Chillicothe, Ohlo.
James Rowe, Receiver at Chillicothe, Ohlo.
James Rowe, Receiver at Chillicothe, Ohlo.
Wm. Stephens, Rezister, Wallswalls, Washington Territory,
Anderson Cor. Receiver, Wallswalls, Washington Territory,
David F. Corbin, United States Attorney for South Carolina,
Wm. Pound, Postmaster, Yankton, Dakota.
The Senate, to-day, rejected the nomination of Eli F.
Jennings, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the
Third District of Alabama.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

. The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco Judge Otto, Assistant-Secretary of the Interior,

A letter from Puerto Plata announces that on his captured Lavaneta and Guayabin, and is preparing to march

Peach trees are in full bloom in Illinois, and .The New Dominion House of Commons has

The New Dominion Finance Minister an-neutres that the drives or four, grain sait &c, will be absorbed on the list of April, at the same time the traper continues were taken off.

list of April, at the same line the fire per cost dates were taken of.

The widow of the late Horace Hawes of San
Francisco will contest bis will and the deed for the foundation of Meant
Eagle University, which was much just before his death, on the ground of
fraction. The will give her #2500, and provides that in case side contests the will street her #2500, and provides that in case side contests the will street her working. The estate is taked at \$61,000,000.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM. TWO IMPORTANT VOTES IN THE HOUSE OF COM-MONS-THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY. LONDON, Friday, March 24, 1871.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Mundella caused a deep sensation by moving that, while the House approves of the principles of the measure for the abolition of the system of purchase of commissions in the army, it believes that the army and navy can be made efficient without any increase of expenditure from the ordinary esti-

Mr. Gladstone, in opposing the motion, detailed many arguments why the House should reserve its judgment on the antithesis between the intentions of the Government and its past conduct, and stated that the habitual economy of the Government was only suspended for a time by the pressure of the exigencies of the late war.

Messrs. George Dixon and Jacob Bright, both members from Birmingham, made speeches in eloquent denunciation of ministerial extravagance, and accusing the Government of having violated its pledges to the nation.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, having spoke in reply, a division of the House was called for, and the Government was sustained by a majority of 204.

Mr. Leatham, member for Huddersfield, submitted a motion for the reduction of the proposed increase in the army to 20,000 men, which, on a division, was rejected by 230 majority.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had no intention of prosecuting any of the speakers at a recent Republican meeting in London for treasonable language. It was stated that the Easter recess of Parliament would begin on the 4th and last until the 17th of April. Mr. Stansfeld announced that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was adverse to making reclamations on France for injuries to British subjects residing in that country; and Mr. Gladstone followed this up with the statement that the Government was not disposed to press claims against France for the property of British subjects which had been destroyed.

Mr. Gregory moved a resolution looking to the improvement of laborers' cottages in Ireland. The motion was supported by the Marquis of Hartington and others.

In the House of Lords, to-day, debate arose on the policy of the British Government toward China, which was denounced by Earl Grey and the Duke of Somerset. Earl Granville stated that a British manof-war had been stationed at each Chinese port, with orders to act, in cases of outrage, after communicating with the Legation at Pekin.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LATEST BLUNDER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDEN LONDON, March 9 .- If you had asked any wellinformed politician a week ago to run over the list of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet and say who was the most unlikely man to be taken as Mr. Childers's successor, he would have been pretty sure to name Mr. Goschen. But if you had then suggested that the extreme unsuitableness of Goschen for the Admiralty made it probable that Mr. Gladstone would appoint him First Lord, the well-informed politician would probably have agreed in your view. And now, in fact, here we have Mr. Goschen as the naval Minister of the greatest naval Power-I say it with no little fear of rebuke at home-in the world. The fact is simply amazing. As the dénouement of a comedy, a judicious theatermanager would reject it as a fiction too absurd for the dullest audience. It is agreed on all hands that Mr. Goschen knows absolutely nothing about naval affairs. It is not agreed that his Poor law administration has revealed any surprising executive powers such as might justify, as it would in Mr. Forster's case, the choice of a Minister ignorant of the special work to which he was assigned, but known to be capable of mastering speedily all the needful technical knowledge. Why, then, was Mr. Goschen made First Lord of the Admiralty ?

The answer may seem irrelevant, but is, I believe the true one. Mr. Goschen goes to the Admiralty because Mr. Gladstone hates the Radicals. His natural choice was Mr. Stansfeld, who has had experience in naval matters, and whose ability is unquestioned. Ever since the Cabinet was formed, the exclusion of Mr. Stansfeld has been a cause of weakness, because Mr. Stansfeld is, or was, a representative man among the radical members of the Liberal party. After Mr Forster had been taken in, the leaving out of Mr. Stansfeld was a slight more marked than ever. The strain of the situation was growing daily greater. Mr. Gladstone's repeated mistakes in policy and blunders in party management were steadily enlarging the ranks of the independent members below the gangway. They had been told at least twice in the most unmistakable way that in the matter of office they had no rights which a Prime Minister was bound to respect. On matters far dearer to them, on questions involving liberal principles, on important details of measures which they had compelled a reluctant Government to make its own, their wishes were neglected, and their protests contemptuously overruled. One great reason, it was publicly said, in Mr. Gladstone's mind for declining Mr. Childers's resignation six weeks ago was his dislike to bring in Mr. Stansfeld, though it was accompanied with a growing distinctness of perception that it would not do to leave him out much longer. Mr. Childers came back from his sea voyage in a state of health which admitted no longer hesitation. He must resign or he must die. In this dilemma, driven to accept a new naval minister, secretly admonished-perhaps even by his colleagues that a fresh reconstruction of the Cabinet without Mr. Stansfeld would invite a break-up of the party, Mr. Gladstone seemed to have no alternative but to out Mr. Stansfeld where he belonged-that is, to make him First Lord of the Admiralty. But a step so simple, so natural, and so advantageous as that was altogether alien from Mr. Gladstone's disposition. He seems to have said to himself: "True. I must do something to stop the mouths of these troublesome Radicals. I must open the doors of the Cabinet to their candidate, but I can still contrive to do it in an ungracious way. I can make the concession as little conciliatory to them and as barren of profit to the party as possible. I will take Mr. Stansfeld in, but he shall not have the Admiralty. I will take Mr. Goschen from the Poor Law Board, which he understands, and put him in charge of the navy, of which he is completely ignorant. Mr. Stansfeld knows all about the navy and nothing about the Poor Law Board, so he shall not have the navy, and shall have Mr. Goschen's Poor Law Presidency. Besides, the pay is less, the honor is less, the influence is less. Thus I shall silence the radical clamor at the very moment when I give them a new proof how much I dislike them.

That, I fear, is why Mr. Goschen is First Lord of the Admiralty. The "radical clamor," however, is far from silent. Mr. Gladstone's sentiments are no secret, and he has succeeded in irritating a great body of his supporters by the same act which is an admission of their growing power. They are glad to have Mr. Stansfeld in the Cabinet, but they understand the motive which sends him to the Poor Law Board just as well as they understood the motive which long denied both him and Mr. Forster admission, and which left the latter without a department and without the pay of one, when his admission could no longer be postponed, Since Mr. Childers was disabled, the Department has been sailing under jury masts, old Lord Halifax having a kind of irregular command. Mr. Dudley Baxter, the Secretary, was still left, and is

The Department no longer has a single official representative in Parliament who can by possibility b supposed to know anything of its working. And the Captain debate is coming on, and the Spencer Robinson debate, and the naval estimates are to be moved, and the country is somehow to be persuaded that the one military department in which it had some faith is really efficient, and will continue to be efficient in the hands of an administrator who knows all about work-houses, and who has lately carried on a war, more or less successful, against the St. Pancras Board of Guardians. It is hardly to be wondered at that Sir John Elphinstone got up last night in the House and asked Mr. Gladstone if it was true, as the papers said, that Mr. Goschen had been made First Lord of the Admiralty-a story which he thought incredible. Such a question is without precedent, I believe-at any rate, in such a

OPPOSITION TO THE ARMY BILL. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
LONDON, March 11.—The Army bill, after its brief

day of popularity, is having, as I suggested it might

a hard time of it, both in and out of the House. Col. Lloyd-Lindsay led the attack in the House on Monday night, taking the purely army view, extolling the existing system as something as nearly perfect as the weakness of human nature would permit; and bitterly opposing the abolition of the purchase system. The military men, of whom there is a strong force in the House, made it a regular fieldnight. Then the Radicals brought up a reënforcement, Mr. Charles Buxton opposing the abolition as not worth what it would cost. On the Thursday following came Lord Eleho, attacking the Government proposal in a speech two hours long, very labored, and that would have been effective if it had come from somebody else. But there was "the cock of Lord Elcho's hat" in it, and though that we are assured, is one of the finest things now to be seen in the British aristocracy, it is not liked in the House. He reminds one-though I am far from intending a pun-of Lord Melbourne's complaint of Macaulay : "He would be a good fellow, if he were not so cock-sure of everything." There is nothing in the bill that suits Lord Elcho. He wants an army big enough to thrash all creation, insists that purchase has worked well, and avows his opinion that this bill is put forward for political objects -which I think extremely probable. Capt. Vivian and Sir Henry Storks and other capable military men stood up heartily for the bill, but there is a general impression that the two nights' debate have damaged it. Then last night, the Workingmen's Peace Association held a meeting in St. James's Hall to pro test against additions to the military estimates for any purpose. Mr. Mill presided, and spoke with a point and force remarkable even for him. He described the army as vastly too large when it is not wanted, and vastly too small when it is wanted. We are," said Mr. Mill, I" absolutely dependent on the channel fleet for the safety of the country, as if we had no military force at all, and we pay £14,000,000 a year for being without an army, while Prussia pays half that sum to be able to bring into the field 500,000 men at a fortnight's notice." He declared that there was neither efficiency nor economy in the present system, and although he spoke to a Peace Association, Mr. Mill argued in favor of both. He is for an army composed of the whole people trained and disciplined. Switzerland is his model, and the late war in America has shown, he thinks, how well and quickly citizen soldiers will learn their business. He approves the increase of artillery in the present bill, and the abolition of purchase, but that was only a half measure, and did not promise a system compelling officers to study and understand their work. He wants no more officers who amuse themselves by playing soldiers. "The bill, as a whole," he concluded, "is a step in the wrong direction; it does not appreciably strengthen us for National defense, and it contains no germs of a better system for the future. The least that can be done in such a case is to demand that if we are not to have a better army, we shall not be required to pay for inefficiency £3,000,000 a year more than we pay already." Speeches were made, also, by Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., and Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., the latter denouncing Mr. Cardwell's bill as one into which opposed principles were thrust, neck and crop, in order

to please all parties. It is evident enough there is G. W. S. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS,

GERMANY.

ELECTION OF PARLIAMENTARY OFFICERS. BERLIN, Friday, March 24, 1871. At yesterday's session of the German Parliament, Herr Simson was elected President, and Prince

Hoheniohe Vice-President, and Herr Weber Second Vice President of the Reichstag, or popular House. The American Minister, the Hon. George Bancroft, has received an ovation from the people of Berlin.

SPAIN. RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS. MADRID, Thursday, March 23, 1871. The result of the elections to the Spanish

Cortes is as follows: Chamber of Deputies-Carlists, 50; Republicans, 45; Moderates, 15; Montpensierists, 13; Ministerialists, 230. Senate-One hundred and thirty-two [Ministerialists, and 19 Opposition members.

SOUTH AMERICA. PERU PAYING WAR CLAIMS-TERRIBLE FLOODS AT LIMA-SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

ASPINWALL, March 21 .- News from Peru of the 14th announces that the Government has ordered the payment of the claims of merchants who suffered by the eacking of Callao in 1865.

There were terrible floods in the neighborhood of Lima, and the rising of the Runas River threatened serious injury to the city. Much property was destroyed, the railroad was damaged in several places, a number of persons were drowned, and the plantations in the town of Supe were destroyed. There was much suffering among the poor for want of provisions. Fears were entertained that the inundation would increase.

Several earthquakes were experienced in Arequipa and Jacna. The shocks were preceded by an electric storm. Rich gold deposits have been discovered in Cordova, Chili.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

PRELIMINARY REPORT FROM THE LEGISLA-TIVE COMMITTEE-THE ENGLISH ARBITRA-TION SYSTEM RECOMMENDED. HARRISBURG, Penn., March 24.-The Commit-

tee of the Judiciary have made a preliminary report to the Senate relative to the coal troubles. It includes extracts of speeches made at meetings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in England in favor of the arbitration system, and closes with the following recommendation:

"And now, in view of the immense interests in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, depending upon the steady and harmonious working of the anthracite coal trade, the Committee are of the opinion that the system which has produced such valuable results in England should be given an immediate trial by its application to the entire authracite coal region."

The testimony on behalf of the miners, before the Committee of Investigation, closed this afternoon.

mittee of Investigation, closed this afternoon. That of the Railroad Companies will close next Tuesday evening. The argument for the miners is to be opened by L. W. Hall next Wednesday, after which that of the opp side will be closed by the Hon. Frank Gowen, President of the Reading Ratiroad Company.

BURIED ALIVE IN A WELL-A REMARKABLE STORY.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.-A few days since, at High Prairie, near Leavenworth, Kansas, while John Celf was engaged in cleaning out a well, the walls caved in and buried him. It was supposed that he was killed, and the process of digging him out was not hurried. supposed to be familiar with the details of Admiralty business; but now Mr. Dudley Baxter is taken from that post and made Secretary to the Treasury, in place of Mr. Stansfeld.

KU-KLUX.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT. THE ILLEGAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH CARO-LINA ORDERED TO DISBAND WITHIN TWENTY

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 24, 1871. By the President of the United States of America : PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," to call forth the militia of any State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed; and,

Whereas, I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of a character and to an extent which renders the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property, and securing public order

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in ession, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws;

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and screnty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-Srik. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESI-

DENT'S MESSAGE. AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED-THE REPUBLICANS LIKELY TO AGREE ON A BILL-ITS PROB-

ABLE FEATURES. WASHINGTON, March 24 .- The Select Committee on the President's message met last evening at the residence of Representative Scofield, and organized, but did no other business. They adjourned to meet on Monday, when the probabilities are that there will be an animated discussion of the constitutional difficulties involved in framing legislation as is suggested in the mesage. The Democratio members expressed their desire for a candid inquiry in Committee on these points. There could not be a full meeting until Monday, as Messrs. Dawes and Butler are absent from the city, the latter being on a trip to the Hampton Asylum for Volunteers,

with a party of Congressmen and other friends.

It is the opinion of gentlemen on the Committee that the Republican committeemen will be able to agree to a bill in accord with the President's recommendations. The chief point of difference is as to the use of the milltary by the Executive. There was considerable talk this morning over the necessity of legislation, and the Republicans agreed that a bill should be framed. The probabilities are that the measure will be a compound of the Shellabarger and Bingham bills, embracing the extension of authority of United States Courts to cases of conspiracy against the exercise of rights and privileges extended by the recent constitutional amendments; also, authorizing the President to apply the powers granted in the Act of 1795 to cases arising under such conspiracies, where they interfere with the collection of the revenue, and the enforcement of other laws of the United States; while jurors will be required to take an oath declaring they are not members of the Ku-Klux.

PROVISIONS OF SENATOR WILSON'S BILL. THE PRESIDENT EMPOWERED TO CALL OUT THE STATE MILITIA-AN ADDITIONAL OATH FOR

KU-KLUX JURORS. WASHINGTON, March 24 .- In discussing the several bills for the suppression and punishment of Ku-Klux outrages, Senators seem more inclined to favor the one offered by Mr. Wilson, on the 16th inst., than any of the others. This measure is understood to have been drawn by Judge Bingham, consisting of three sections. The first punishes persons engaged in such conspiracies as those of the Ku-Klux Klan, or any others by which citizens are put in peril for exercising civil or political rights, or for opinion's sake, by declaring such acts to be telony, and the persons committing them liable to indictment and trial in U. S. Courts, and that upon conviction, they may be punished by imprisonment for not less than three nor more than twenty years, and by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000. The remaining

less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000. The remaining provisions are as follows:

Sec. 2. That whenever, by reason of such unlawful combinations or conspiracies, it shall, in the judgment of the President, become impracticable, in any State or Territory of the United States, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militin of any such State in which such unlawful combinations or conspiracies may be, and also to employ such portions of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of this act, and to bring to trial all such offenders against this law and the rights of persons.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States in any State or Territory in which such combinations or conspiracies may be declared by the President to exist, who shall not, in addition to the qualifications now required by law, be free of all charge of compilicity with any such combinations or conspiracies; and every such juror shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties in any such State or Territory in which such combinations or conspiracies may be, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counseled, advised, or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy.

The foregoing sections avoid, as to the use of treeps. provisions are as follows:

the words in Shellabarger's bill which are caviled over by strict constructionists—that the President shall have this power even "though the Governor or Legislature" of any State in disorder "fails to call upon him," as reof any State in disorder "fails to call upon him," as required under the Constitution. Able lawyers who sustain the Wilson-Bingham bill take ground that that provision is not a limit to the President's power to enforce the laws and suppress disorder, which is a duty at all times, but, on the contrary, is simply mandatory—he must furnish troops when so called upon. The third section avoids the charge made against Gen. Butler's bill, that it packed juries by requiring the test oath, while at the same time it excludes the Ku-Klux from the panel, or compels him to commit perjury so directly as to bring himself within the law. or compels him to commit bring himself within the law.

THE BANISHED MISSISSIPPI ASSESSOR. THE REVENUE BUREAU POWERLESS TO PROTECT HIM-COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON'S POLICE | abg

WASHINGTON, March 24.-Mr. Huggins, the Assessor whom the Kn-Klux whipped in Aberdeen, Misc., and drove out of the State, called on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning to ascertain what measures to protect him are to be taken if he returns to his district, when he was informed by Commissioner Picasonton that the Revenue Bureau had no power to extend any protection to him beyond reporting his sace, and prescenting these who interfere with him, if

an argument in favor of Gen. Pleasonton's plan, but rather prove the necessity of Executive interference. They say that the legislation which it is now hoped Congress will enact, will probably provide for the effectual suppression of the Ku-Klnz, whether they make revenue officers or loyal negroes their victims. Prominent gentlemen, who have just returned from Mississippi, speak discouragingly of the situation there. Some of the most influential do not hesitate to say that Gov. Alcorn panders to the prevailing sentiment among the whites against Northern men holding office, or exercising political influence there. A bill is now before the Legislature designed to meet the Ku-Klux outrages, which is regarded as wholly insufficient. The chief features are the removal of the trial of cases, by the Governor's direction, from counties where he may be-lieve public sentiment will prevent justice or terrorize the courts to another district; also requiring indictments against the Ku-Klux to be kept secret by officers of the law until the offenders are arrested, under penal

ties for the violation of such requirement. *Complaint is

made against Gov. Alcorn that he will not allow the It.

S. Senatorship to be filled, or resign the Governorship.

It is charged that he designs to so far discredit the Re

construction policy as to wait for the election of a new Legislature, which he believes can be controlled in his

interest, and that he then can be reflected to the U.S.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

for the consideration of his revenue police bill during the

present session. Without it, or some other measure, he says, there will be large sections of the South where it

will be impossible to collect any revenue, and every

time the Ku-Klux are successful in running an Assessor

to repeat the game. Prominent Senators think, however, the Ku-Klux attacks on the revenue officers to not make

Senate, thus getting, as it is reported he has said, his title to a seat "from the people, and not the bayonet." MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS. THE FOURTH INFANTRY EN ROUTE TO THE DIS-

TURBED DISTRICTS. St. Louis, March 24.-Company D of the Fourth United States Infantry, en route for Paducah, Ky., has arrived here from the Northern Phains. The entire regiment, which has been stationed at posts on and north of the Union Pacific Railroad for the past four years, is now en route for service in Kentucky and Ten

SENATOR STEVENSON ANSWERED A CARD FROM THE U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF

KENTUCKY—WHY THE KU-KLUX ARE NOT TRIED.

Special Correspondence of The Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Col. G. C. Wharton, United States District-Attorney for Kentucky, will publish the following card, in the Louisville papers, to-morrow morning, in reply to a portion of Senator Stevenson's speech, in the Senate, on the Ku-Klux bill:

To the Public: In a recent debate in the Senate of the United States, between Senator Sherman and Senator Stevenson, I find the following paragraph in the senate of the latter-named Senator:

I have not done with this transaction yet. The Federal Court, the He did not like there they have been senated by the did not like there that his transaction yet. The Federal contrage. He did not like there that him for an aggression upon a Federal agent I it was a cine.

I was a cine.

I make the made it the subject of a special message. I spoke as I speak to the contrage of the strongest conductive that the subject of a special message. I spoke as I speak to the strongest conductive the product of the strongest conductive that the subject of a special message. I spoke as I speak to the strongest conductive that the subject of a special message. I spoke as I speak to the strongest conductive the product of the strongest conductive the subject of the subject of the strongest conductive the subject of the subje

that the man was a Republican and not a Ku-Kiur [lauchter], or. If he is a Ku-Kiur that the Republicanshare as many ku-Kiures as the Democratic.

These words were uttered in a debate touching the attack made in January last at North Benson, near Frankfort, upon W. H. Gibson, United States Mail Agent on the route between Louisville and Lexington, and, in that debate, Senator Stevenson, endeavored to show that the attack was the act of one man unconnected with any organized band. With a reckless disregad of propriety and truth, the Senator says that the Federal of Court and the "Federal officers knew who the man was who attompted this outrage." He then asks triumphantly: Why have not the Federal authorities caused the arrest, indictment and trial of that man! The idea which this language conveys is that the offender has not been brought to trial because he was a Republican in politics. In this dereliction of duty he embraces the "Federal Court" and the "Federal officers." As to the Federal Court, I have only to say that the Judge has no information, so far as I know, upon the subject of the outrage beyond what the newspapers contain. All that he can do he has done, viz.: to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the violation of the law. He has not, so far as I know, ever heard of the grand juries are furnished with facts upon which to found our indictments there can be no trial or prosecution, as Senator Stevenson well knows. In my sphere of official duty I have exhausted every effort to bring the offenders to justice. I do not know the name of the man who had the contest with Gibson, but rumor has designated a certain individual. In order to reach him and all others engaged in the outrage, an investigation was had before the Grand Jury. They were all unknown to the mail agent. The station agent, who witnessed the attack, was before the Grand Jury and testified that he attack, was before the Grand Jury and testified that he was had before the Grand Jury. They were an unknown to the mail agent. The station agent, who witnessed the attack, was before the Grand Jury and testified that he did not know the names of the offenders or any of them, although many were engaged in the attack. No one has of will put me or any other Pederal officer in possession of facts upon which to found an indictment. They, doubtless, fear that the fate which recently befell a Mr. Lighter, a citizen of Shelby County, who, having divulged some of the acts of the Ku-Klux, was, upon his return to his forme, taken out in the night time by an return to his home, taken out in the night time by an organized band and hung, for no other reason than that he gave information to some of the State authorities

return to his home, taken out in the hight time by an organized band and hung, for no other reason than that he gave information to some of the State authorities about the Ku-Klu X.

As to the politics of the man rereffed to, and whom ramor designated as one of the offenders, I have no knowledge or information whatever, and never heard anything upon the subject until I saw in Senator Stevenson's speech the confident declaration that he was a Republican. It seems that the Senator is upon terms of familiar intercourse with some of the Ku-Klux, or that he has means of information which I have not. He seems to know, also, the politics of the Station Agent at North Benson, about which I know nothing. His chief anxiety seems to be to ascertain the politics of parties, rather than to have the law vindicated and Ku-Klux suppressed. As a law-abiding citizen, he should have commicated the facts to me "store indulging in reflections upon Federal officers who he was the," could be, to suppress Ku-Klux and all disturbers of the particle of Kentuck," While he was Governor of Kentuck, "murders and outrages were committed almost in sight of the capitol, and the Senator who is so swift to charge others with derefiction of official duty was, in the midst of these troubles, as feeble and helpiess as a babe; while Federal officers, within the knowledge of the Senator, were endeavoring, but without success, to obtain facts upon which to base a prosecution against the offenders, so far as the Federal Court had jurisdiction.

The attempt of Senator Stevenson to create the im-

tain facts upon which to have a proceeding action.

The attempt of Senator Stevenson to create the impression that there does not exist in Kentucky an organized band of lawless men, more powerful in some portions of the State than the civil authorities, will create surprise if not contempt with all candid people in this State, many of whom know, as I do, that the intimidation of the Ku-Kiux has in its effects even reached the Grand Jury of the Federal Court. If Senator Rievenson will exhaust the sources of information which he seems to have, and give me facts and names, he may confidently rely upon offenders being brought to justice without any inquiry as to polities. The Senator has personal reasons to know that in the Federal Courts prosecutors are not influenced by the politics of the offender or alleged offender against law. If the charges or intimations of the Senator are founded on fact, I am unworthy to hold my present position, and I demand that the Senator sive his authority for the suggestion that the offenders or any of them referred to have not been arrested, indicted, and tried because of a disposition of myself or other Federal officers to discharge official duties from political or other considerations.

U. S. District-Attorney, Kentucky District.

ACQUITTAL OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER. SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.-The trial of Dennis Gunn, the murderer of Edward J. Murphy, was concluded in the Fourth District Court this evening. It was shown that, on the 31st of December, Gunn received was shown that, on the sist of December, dual received an anonymous letter stating that his siste, 15 years of age, had been seduced by Murphy, who was a notorious libertine, having three wives living. He immediately libertine, having three wives living. He immediately charged his sister with the fact, and she acknowledged it. He then took a pistol, went on the street, found Murphy and shot him. The defense proved that Murphy's character was abominable; that he had boasted of seducing Miss Gunn under a promise of marriage, and that Gunn's character was good. The jury rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty," being out only a few minutes. The whole audience burst into cheers which could not be repressed. The Court immediately adjourned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

....The schooner [Quickstep capsized at Eastport, Me. resterday, the owner and his brother being drowned. Me., esterday, the owner and no order oscil growner.

Leopold & Bross, cabinet establishment in Cicceland, was hadly damaged by fire posterday. Loss, \$10,000.

Thomas Proble, gon of the senior partner of Proble & Folice, in New Highland, Ohie, was caught, on Wednesday, by the best attached to a planing-mechine, and almost instantly killed.

A serious collision occurred in Cleveland yes-olay, between a passenger train and a freight train. One employe ha-ing broken and shother was severely injured. No passengers were bart ... A premature explosion at Rocklank, Me., on Thursday, seriously bilared Josish H. Palce and two boys, sons of Joseph Chirk and Willard Cotes. Mr. Palce and one of the boys will probably

Five prisoners, named J. K. Tucker, Nelson Shelafos, David Ridgely, Thomas, McKinory, and Leon Lafter, escaped from the Minnespels Jack on Thursday, night. McKinory and Ridgely have been receptared. James Grady was hanged yesterday in Wash-

The Commissioner is, to-day, more than ever anxious | and pestering